FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1882.

Amusements To-Day, cademy of Music L'Africaine. Alshey's Pack Theatre-Diverges.

Higher Opera House-The Pirates of Pessance
Hooth's Theatre-Billio Taylor. Dunnett's Museum Broadway and 5th st. Daly's Theatre-Olette. Lorent Depart House—The World.
Lishe Direc Museum—72 Howery.
Linverly's Niblo's foreign-dam' of Poses.
Laverly's Lith Nt. Thentre—Hestodos Minstells Baverly's 5th Av. Theatre-Crown of Thorns. Madison Square Garden-Circus. Matthew. Vadiana Sauce Theatre-Ermeralds National Arademy of Design—Ethlitics, Fundard Theatre—Claute Dural San Francisco Minstrels—Brasdwsy and 19th st. Thalls Theatre-The Herry War. Tonates Comique-Squatter Severeiguty, Mattues Tony Pastor's Theatre-Billes Taylor. Matter Luien Square Theatre-The Lights o' London Svafinsk's Theatre—Youth Windoor Theatre—Joshus Whitcomb.

A Delusive Project.

The bill reported by Mr. BAYARD and passed by the Senate, creating a Commission on the tariff outside of Congress, but to do the proper work of Congress, means substantially a postponement of any legislation on this subject until the next President shall be elected and seated in the White House.

Places are provided for nine Commissioners at ten dollars a day and expenses, most of whom will possibly be in the employ of special interests, by which their compensation may be largely increased. The bill provides that the Commission shall report in January, 1883, and every amendment for an earlier date was voted down.

Mr. Allison contended that it would be Impracticable for the Commissioners to do their work by the first Monday of December, 1882; and yet he professes to desire reform in the revenue system. That is to say, with all the statistics from the Treasury, the census reports, and other sources of information open to them, this Commission, with nothing else to do but to make a report, could not in six or eight months complete that task! The assertion is simply preposterous.

Now, suppose the bill to pass the House in the form adopted by the Senate, and to be signed by the President as a matter of course. The first Monday in January, 1883, would find Congress adjourned for the holiday recess, and therefore the report could not be presented until it reassembled. The report would then be referred to the Committees of Finance, and be held there as long as the majority in the Senate and in the House wished to hold it. The next session will expire on the 3d of March, 1883.

Under the best circumstances, a tariff bill could not be reported before the close of January; so that, in fact, there would not be a mouth for the discussion of this large subject, in the midst of the accumulated business of a whole Congress, and with the regular appropriations to be dealt with.

It is abound, therefore, to suppose there is any intention to legislate on the tariff during the present Congress. The Forty-eighth Congress will meet on the first Monday of December, 1883. The first session will be devoted to President making, and to political legislation only so far as the Presidential contest may be affected by it.

There are protectionists and revenue reformers in both parties, and each of these parties will seek to take this question out of the campaign in 1881. The two national conventions will meet in the early summer of that year. They will try to avoid all embarrassing issues, and to evade whatever

The President will be elected in November, 1884, and, whoever he may be, the tariff will be postponed until the new Administration shall be installed on the fourth of March. the monopolists, who have kept a lobby at | triumphantly the stress of the Culturkampf. bington all this session, means a new base of at least three years for the existing | should be assist the Chancellor to carry adjournment of any real revision.

Making a Hero of Mason.

passed by State Legislatures, city councils, part of the Prussian authorities, but al and reward him.

namely, that mob violence in a case like ment ought not to guard such a prisoner, his oath to guard an important prisoner, vised campaign against Catholicism. and on it Col. Corners has started subscriptions in the War Department, while long pe-

by special messengers to Washington. more dang your public movement to glorify . faithlessness to duty and the substitution of doubt, to one who is accustomed to private murder for the parishment of crimi- deal roughly, with his critics, was the and who are in the hands of the law. No com- recent acquittal of Here vox Bunsen, who minute cancell less! taw abiding which just | had been fried on the charge of slandering this a crime like Mason's, looking at it only | the Chancellor by describing his economic n+that of a citizen, and not as made addi- schemes, and notably the workman's inmails detestable by his base aband amount | surmon bill, as "bighly immoral." Every of his obligations as a soldier. He did all he cone knows how sensitively in such cases the could not only to make the boasted fidelity. Prussian courts reflect the currents of opinand efficiency of the army a subject of mack- | ion which happen to be dominant in political cry, but to represent the American people as | circles, and we surmise that had BISMARCK being, in a moment of great excitoment, a not failed of late to maintain his old ascend-mere mole of lyneners. And the shameful lang in the Reichstar, it might have gone way in which Masses's default lead is fel- more hardly with Herr vox Brusses. lowed by some denogogues would go far | The Chancellor, however, has good reason toward justifying this impression. At the for believing that such minor troubles will Mason meeting in Reading, Pennsylvania, he over, and that his cherished schemes will State. for example, Mayor Rowt, in taking the baye a fair prospect of fulfilment, when once chair, declared that the meeting was " an act | the alliance with the Clericals has been firmly of sympathy with Sergrant Mason, who had comented by the long-deferred concession of tried to remove one of the worst men on the coelesinstical independence. The change to face of the earth, and for which he descreed be expected in his Parliamentary situation

have acted in the same manner could they have had the opportunity, and this excused, if it did not justify, the act;" and the resolutions asked Mason's pardon " at once."

The truth is that there was no real excuse for Mason whatever. He considered GUIthe President a crime; but so did the whole country. Mason had no monopoly of detestation of GUITEAU. He had not even the excuse of danger that GUITEAU might escape; for the man was shut up in jail, with a guard over him. When the Mayor of Reading said that Mason, for his offence, deserved the thanks of the country, he glorifled assassination, and declared it superior, in such a case, to trial by jury. The interest which the country, and, indeed, the wide world, took in this tragedy made Mason's conduct all the more conspicuously dishonorable. It was most important to know whether, in the judgment of twelve chosen citizens, the assassin was sane or an irresponsible lunatic; it was important that a formal trial should throw light on the whole occurrence, and that an impressive example should be given of justice, restraining the tumultuous impulses of an indignant people on the one hand, and avenging the crime in the strict forms of law on the other. But Mason would have swept aside all this, would have constituted himself Judge, jury, and executioner in place of the courts and people, and, defying the Government of the United States, would have settled all questions of responsibility and penalty by his bullet.

The same defiant air has been maintained by this military contemner of the laws throughout. "Broggow is a good man," he writes patronizingly of his counsel, "and defended me all he could;" explaining, however, that he himself wanted to plead guilty, and meet the issue at once on his right to shoot Guiteau. While petitions are going about to have him pardoned, he insultingly writes to a Washington paper, as if to meet President ARTHUR'S own eye: " I don't want to be pardoned by no Guiteau President." On his trial by court martial he broke in with unbecoming offers to favor the court by admutting the truth of some evidence, so as to save time; and it is known in army circles that alleged unsoldierly conduct toward the military surgeons who examined him, while under confinement, would have caused him to be tried under other charges but for his

The spirit which led Mason to decide that he 'hadn't enlisted to guard murderers," and hence to shoot at an unarmed and defenceless prisoner, does not deserve lauda-The troops of the regular army, we may be sure, are watching intently this strange spectacle of the ninety and nine who | and Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. did their duty as soldiers and citizens at the jail, left in obscurity, while the faithless hundredth man, and would-be assassin, is overwhelmed with eulogies and rewards.

Recent Events in Germany.

Prince BISMARCK has of late encountered some mortifying rebuffs, but he seems to have profited by the lessons, and, according to yesterday's telegram from Berlin, has at last made up his mind to pay the price demanded by the Clericals for their support.

Nothing has occurred during the present sessions of the Reichstag and of the Prussian Legislature to discredit those observers who have predicted that a fusion of Conservatives and Clericals would easily command a working majority in both bodies on all important questions. If Herr Wind-THORSE'S disciplined followers have repeatedly stood aloof and allowed the Government to be beaten, it is simply because the Ultramontane leader, having observed that the promises of statesmen are may threaten the loss of votes to either side. not always followed by performance, declined to do Bismarck's work unless he was raid in advance. The extremely conclustory use of the discretionary power regarding the execution of the FALK laws, which was 1885. The new Congress will not meet reg- lodged a year ago in the Prusslan Ministry, ularly till the following December. Hence, has gone far to win the confidence and good in view of these plain facts, it is easy to see | will of the Vatican, but it has not relaxed the that the crustion of the proposed Commission. vigilance of the veteran politician who has which, practically considered, is a device of shown German Catholics how to withstand

Herr Windthorst knows very well that,

inequities of the tariff, and an indefinite through his centralizing projects, and to render, by the tobacco monopoly in particular, the central power financially independent of the constituent States, his Parliamentary Were the movement for Mason's pardon services might no longer be indispensable. based on the ground that he ought to have | Undersuch circumstances, it might turn out to been tried by a civil tribunal, instead of a | have been a blunder to rely implicitly on Biscourt martini, it would have an intelligible | MARCK's gratitude, and to leave the Roman form lation. But nothing of the kind is to be | Church in Prussia at the discretion of a Minisfoots, unless by a rare exception, in the peti- ter. The Clerical leader has accordingly retions now circulated for his release, in the fused not only to be beguiled by an obliging speeches lauding him, and in the resolutions exercise of their discretionary powers on the and political clubs. The ground taken by accept the trivial modifications of the May these petitions, speeches, and resolutions is laws proposed in the Landtag at the outset that the faithless artilleryman ought not to | of the present session. He has insisted that be imprisoned for his crime; that the char- the fundamental assertion of a right to inacter and deed of Guitrat; were such as to terfere with the Pope's prerogatives, which excuse Mason's attempt to murder him; was put forward by the Government when while in some cases the large sums of money | the Culturkampf began, must be publicly absubscribed for him and the demands that he | jured by wiping off the statute book the shall be not only pardoned, but restored to essential features of the FALK legislathe army, and even promoted to a commission. Unpleasant as such a retractation sion, show a determination to publicly honor is, all attempts to evade it have miscarried, and the Chancellor now consents Mason himself has informed his admirers to the introduction of a bill repealing those of the position he wishes them to take, provisions of extant laws which relate to the right of protest against ecclesiastical ap-GUITEAU'S is justifiable; that the Govern- pointments, and to the obligation of the clergy to give notice of such nominations, nor the public to respect the law that holds | This measure strikes at the root of the grievhim for trial; that courts and laws should in | ances complained of by the Vatican, and will such cases give way to the private right of place the Roman hierarchy of Prussia in the assassination, and that even a soldier sworn | same position of independence which it occuto obey orders, and put upon his honor and | pied before BISMARCK undertook his ill-ad-

ought to being his trust and kill him. It is no nerveithat Bismanck should prefer Right is right, and wrong is wrong, "wrote | to empty the cup of humiliation at one draught Mason the other day to a Washington news- rather than expose himself any longer to the paper, and "if I wasn't right. I could not say | reiterated disappointments and annoyances that I am treated aroug." That is the issue he has suffered during the last year. To say that this sergeaut makes before the public, nothing of the opposition he has met with in the German Parliament, we can appreciate the ire with which he saw himself betrayed titions mounted on rosewood rollers and in the matter of the tobacco monopoly by the wrapped in American flags have been going | ideonomic Council, a majority of whose members had been designated by himself for The American flag has rarely covered a the express purpose of promoting that very measure. Exasperating, too, no

the thanks of the country." One of the speak- was strikingly foreshadowed in the Landtag | first discovered the fire and gave the alarm, so

Progressist motion to prohibit the further use by the Government of the interest of the GUELFH fund was promptly voted down by the joint action of Conservatives and Clericals. The fusion of the Centre and the Right on this question was TEAU to be a wretch, and the assassination of | the more noteworthy because public opinion has pronounced vehemently against the purposes to which BISMARCK applies the secret service money, and because the "reptile fund" itself, whose interest has been devoted to the corrupting of the press, is derived from the confiscated private fortune of the house of Hanover, for which Herr WINDTHORST has always professed an ardent sympathy. It would seem, indeed, from a statement made by Herr von Bennigsen during the debate, that the negotiations long pending with the representative of the dethroned Hanoverian dynasty are at last likely to be successful, in which case the sequestrated funds will be given up in return for a formal renunciation of political But from the point of view hitherto taken by WINDTHORST, the confiscation of this property was an act of iniquity, and the Prussian Government ought to restore the interest as well as principal, But he has changed his mind on this point, as, indeed, he avowed in the Reichstag he was prepared to do on many questions, the moment the Chancellor should awaken to a right conception of the relations which should subsist between Prussia and the Vatican.

> Mr. Frelinghuysen and the Senate. When a member of the Cabinet deliberately affronts either House of Congress, he ought to be called to stern account for it. It has repeatedly happened of late years that calls for information and resolutions passed by the Senate or by the House of Representatives have been intentionally ignored by the departments. The Senate is a branch of the treaty-making power, and may reject or approve nominations made by the President. A resolution was passed by that body

> on the 9th instant, as follows: "Resided, That the Secretary of State be and he is hereby instructed to ascertain the cause for the alleged nent of the said Davist. McSweaver, and make report to the Senate at the earliest day possible."

A specific duty was thus ordered to be performed which admitted of no evasion. The Senate did not ask what had already been done in the case of McSweeney, but it "instructed" the Secretary of State to "ascertain the cause for his alleged imprisonment," and "make report to the Senate at the earliest day possible." The resolution required the performance of a duty commanded by the Revised Statutes, and heretofore culpably neglected by Mr. Blaine, Mr. Lowell,

Instead of promptly obeying this instruction, and ordering Mr. Lowell to make a formal demand for the cause of treating this American citizen as a convicted criminal, without arraigning him on any specific charges, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN has answered with a stale correspondence, which passed between himself and Mr. Lowers before the resolution was adopted, and not referring to

This is not a proper answer. It is a flagrant insuit to the Senate.

Mr. Roosevelt's Resolution.

A resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to investigate the conduct of Mr. Justice Westropook and Mr. Hamilton WARD, lately the Attorney-General of the State, in relation to the Manhattan Railway suits, has been introduced into the Assembly

by Mr. Roosevener of this city. Mr. Roosevent has made a statement to the Albany correspondent of the Herald explaining his motives for the introduction of this resolution. Without explanation, no Nassau, a distance of 500 miles. Still, the popone could assert positively that the reasons | ular fame of these adventurers has largely for his action were inadequate; but his own | died away, so that to most people Col. Burnawords show that he has made an attack which he himself is not prepared to sustain. "In all these cases," he said, referring to the proceedings mentioned in his resolution, the Attorney-General and the Judge may have acted with perfect propriety both tech-

Now, we think be ought to have made up his mind one way or the other on such a resolution as he offered is an injury to the officers whom it concerns, and he was bound to investigate the charges and satisfy himself that there was a prima fucie case against Judge Westbrook and Mr. WARD on the evidence, before he introduced the

This he cannot have done, or he could never have made the admission we have quoted.

The pretence that he wants to afford the parties an opportunity for exoneration is surd. If they want exoneration, they will probably ask for it.

What we object to is an investigation : the conduct of a judicial officer in the absence of any responsible accuser. If Mr. ROOSEVELT, or any other Assemblyman, or any trustworthy citizen or journal, will come forward and allege facts constituting a prima facie case of misconduct against a Judge or any other officer, we shall approve an immediate and searching inquiry. But so far as now appears, Mr. Hoosevely does not share the responsibility for his resolution with anybody else, and he distinctly concedes that there may be noth-

ing at all to sustain its implied accusations. Investigate by all means whenever an accuser presents himself avowing his ability and readiness to prove his charges, but not terms of the contract or by presumption of upon the indefinite innuendoes put forward by one who is conspicuously unwilling to vouch for their truth.

The Jersey Bribery.

We have no doubt that Mr. Shinn's story is true, and that the five hundred dollars paid to him was intended as a bribe.

But will the facts becarnestly investigated. and will anybody be punished for the crime of attempting to bribe a member of the Legis-

Our experience here in New York does not encourage the belief that justice will be done in this instance. During the contest about Senators at the last session of the Legislature there is no doubt that bribes were offered and paid, and one member not only produced the money that had been delivered to him, but exposed the notorious person who had given it. Yet he has not been punished, or even tried, for the offence, and nobody re ally expects that any punishment will be ad-

New Jersey has always been as bad as New York, if not worse, from the time when JOE BRADLEY, now one of GRANT'S Judges of the Supreme Court at Washington, was confloyed to deny bills with a double face, so that they would seem to mean one thing when passed, and another thing when they ame to be applied.

But perhaps the people of New Jersey will now wake up to their duty, and will see what is necessary to the honor and safety of the

The accounts of the burning of the Golden lity at: Memphia restanday, when so many lives cere lost, say that all the officers of the steamer except second Engineer Kullar escaped. Yes it was this same Second Engineer KELLY who ers declared that "hundreds of others would on Wednesday of this week, when a that he might obviously have escaped first of very useful

all. The explanation is given in the added words that "he remained at his post of duty until cut off by the flames, and he sacrificed his life for others."

A feature of Mr. BLAINE'S administration of the State Department which Mr. FRELING-HUYSEN has not abandoned is a spirited foreign policy in defence of the American hog. In order to influence the action of the French Assembly, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN telegraphed statistics vindicating the character of our hogfrom foreign aspersions, but they did not have the desired result. The prohibition of imports of American pork is withdrawn, but microscopic inspections are to be set up, which will

be an obstruction to trade. The President has telegraphed Minister Lowers to ask a postponement of the execution of Dr. Lamson's sentence, in order to give time for the submission of some additional evidence to the Home Secretary. The President acted upon advice from Attorney-General BREWSTER, to whom papers were submitted showing grounds for belief that the prisoner is insane, and that he had a craze for the use of aconite as a remedial agent.

The elaborate majority report of the House Committee on Territories in favor of admitting the southern part of Dakota as a State contains many figures, and yet but few that tend to prove what they wish to make out. It speaks of the great area of Dakota; but on that score we might admit Alaska. It claims that the assessed value of property in 1881 was \$16,494. 224; but this is not too much for a territorial organization to take care of. It claims that there are five daily and seven weekly newspapers there, and thirty-three flour mills; but these facts and others like them do not demonstrate the need of a State Government. Experience shows that assertions in regard to the population and wealth of a candidate for admission to the Union have to be taken with allowance. About two months ago an enthusiastic meeting was held at Sioux Falls, to advocate Dakota's admission. A set of resolutions was adopted claiming that "there are 200,000 people in the southern half of the present Territory, and 60,000 in the northern haif." the entire Territory had in July, 1850, according to the official census, only 135,177 people, and even the House committee only claim 100,000 at that date for the southern part. Yet we are expected to believe that in a year and a half the total population has increased to 260,000. It is admitted that the proposed State was at the last census far below the basis of population required by the new apportionment for each Representative in Congress in States that ere than one Representative; and there is no probability that it has reached that basis of population now. Why should not this Territory be left to grow up before it is accorded not only a Representative, but two Senators?

The Elephant Powder Mills blew up at Hicks Ferry the other night with a shock felt twenty miles away, yet only "slightly injured a night watchman." If all powder mills would blow up as considerately, or else if employees of this night watchman's build and fortune were abundant, a large source of violent deaths in this country might disappear.

Khiva Burnary, whose serial four from Dover to a eastle in Normandy is now much talked about, was by no monas the first person to cross the British Channel in a balloon. The same feat had been twice before performed; and the first time it was achieved not by an Englishman, but by a Frenchman and an American, almost a century ago. In January, 1785, only two years and a half after the Montgonriess had founded the art of ballooning, Blanchand, a French professional aeronaut, with Dr. John Jerrama of Box ton, accomplished what was then the thrilling feat of crossing the Channel from Dover to Paris, narrowly escaping being wrecked on the way. Half a century later in 1836 GRELS, the English aeronaut, with two companions, repeated this achievement, and the same year journeyed from London across the North Sea to Wellburg, in the duchy of ny's exploit is as novel as if it had never had a parallel. Indeed, bullooning has made so little progress during its century of existence that an air ship is still at the mercy of the winds, and Burnary really had no more appliances of importance at command for his Channel trip than BLANCHARD and JEFFRES, nearly a hundred years ago.

The scratching of Iroquois from the City ject beforehand. The mere presentation of and Suburban Handicap race shows that last year's Derby winner is not to be allowed to disclose too suddenly the character of his four-year-old form. The betting had lately indicated this possiblity; but there is still American interest left this year in the famous handicap.

Landlords and Tenants.

To the Entrop of The Sun-Sir: I am a tenanting house in this city. I am compelled to the my rent in advance. I am notified that on the April the rent is to be raised, and if not per up possession. My rent is paid until the tered the house some time back, on a tered the house some time that about the installation with the understanting that should be allowed the four days to wenience sake, as the agent expressed it renton the ist of eyery month. Can be for non-payment of refut before the run is is not due until the 4th, but he now says is not due until the 4th, but he last. the rooms from the 1st to the 1st Whe There are thousands in New York who are

From your statement it seems that a right to remain in possession until the have received many letters of late from temants who inquire whether they can be dipossessed, or whether their rent can be raised. without certain notice. It is impossible ! make categorical answers to such questions. because we are not informed of the nature or circumstances of the holding, and an answer given without that information might do more harm than good. Generally, where the renting is for a fixed period, determined either by the law, no notice to quit is necessary; but where tenancy is at the will of the landlord a month's notice is required. A definite answer in any particular case can be given only after an examination of the lease, or of all the cir-

cumstances, and where doubt arises it is been

to consuit a lawyer, who will have time and

opportunity to look carefully into the case.

Another West Point Cadet to be Appointed. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SEC: Heing in-rited by the Secretary of War to nominate a candidate for appointment as called to the United States Military the mains and matrees of the approvant the agent of any and dress, 58 th Mark's primer New York only the Cambridges into the between 17 min 22 marked agent to least the feet in boight, and for the order leaves of formally they must be well termed in relative writing including cortingraphy, in arithmetic English granisms descriptive section by and in the history or the 1 min Marke. They must be decided by the different primers before and the continuous of the seventh "markes bistract," and to the contract of the minimal section will be selected by a relative typing.

Washington, March 29, Washington, March 20.

Selecting Boys for the Naval Academy. To the Eprior of The Sen-Sir: Will you ost an old Naxal Avademy Examiner and naval

controlling II that be in earner was a manifest bill respectful a seezes that of value is with a seezes that of value is with a seezes that of value is one of the seeze that the seeze is seeze that the seeze is seeze that a seeze is a a NEW YORK, March 30. The first of a series of little pink tracts to be

circulated by the Citizens' Sunitary Society of Brooklyin relates to the samilary defects of schoolhouses. It brief, full of sense, and as good for New York as for Brooklyn. It departs from the unital variences of west ings on bostens of for as to the second for mission recommendations, which Tan in maters and in correand, and carried out without much trouble reason its three pages contain more exhable matter than a good many thick books, fitted tracts are to for low. The work of the Brooklyn society promises to be THE NEW MEXICAN RAILROADS.

MR. HEWITT'S VIEW OF IT.

Industrial Condition.

party was shirking its duty in supporting it.

Resolved, That the bill creating a Tariff Commis-

to offer:

Mr. Hewitt prefaced his remarks by having

read the following resolution, which he intends

MR. O'GORMAN'S QUO WARRANTO.

An Answer that Does Not Confess Enough to

Avoid the Complaint.

bers, yesterday, denied Judge William H. Arnoux's mo-tion that Mr. Richard O'Gorinan be required to reply to

the answer in his quo warranto suit to test Mr. Armoux's

title to the office of Judge of the Superior Court. Judge

Arnoux's answer set up as new matter that Judge Speir's certificate, filed in the office of the Secretary of

State, that he was 61 years old when he took office in

1874, and that his term would expire on Dec. 31, 1882, had not been attacked or impeached while he was in

proceedings were taken to have the office declared va-

cant. Mr. Arnoux's motion was made under section 515 of the code, providing that where an answer contains new matter constituting a defence by way of avoidance, the Court may, in its disrection, on the defendant's application, direct the plaintiff to reply to the new matter.

Imprisonment of American Citizens.

A. E. Fonn, Esq. Secretary of committee, Ac.

Vice-President's Charges, Washington, March 28, 1982

office, and that after he resigned in August, 1861, no

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Cham-

Progress of the Work-The Bridges and Rolling Stock-The Queretare Road Open ed to Trame-An Excursion to Toluca-Important News from Chiapas.

Mexico, March 10.-The Central Mexican Ratirond Company, after having had its track from San Juan del Rio to Querétaro inspected and approved by the Department of Public Works, opened it to traffic on the 16th of last month. It is expected that trains will run to Guanajuato by May next. The "Central" loomotives actually run a distance of 136 miles. The Mexican National Construction Company invited a few days ago Gen. Pacheco, the Secretary of Public Works; Gen. Naranjo, the Sec-

retary of War; Gen. C.D. Gutlerrez, Secretary of the Interior, and other prominent officials to an excursion on the line of the Toluca road. The party met at the general office of the company, in Cadena street, and a little after 7 A, M. the excursionists rode out of the city in two of the Billmeyer narrow gauge cars. These cars merit a passing notice. They have no double seats. Elegantly upholstered chairs are used, with patent adjustments. The difference in the width of these cars from the width of the ordinary standard gauge car is so little as to be imperceptible. The company already owns nine of these cars. The first stop of any length was made at Santiago, the depot for supplies. Surprise was expressed at the large stock of material on hand. The ground was literally overed. Here are situated the machine shops, the round house, and other buildings. Near the track are piled up tons and tons of steel rails, said to be enough to iron the road to Paztenaro, 270 miles from the city of Mexico, The value of the stock on hand at Santiago is estimated at \$2,000,000. From Santiago the train made a quick run to

portation, and that the rate of dute shall not in any case, except on luxuries, exceed 30 per cent. of such average dutable value.

Mr. Howlitt said that it was dangerous to delay action on the tariff. We are now prosperous, but our prosperity will continue only so long as there is an adequate market for our products. At present we have a foreign market chiefly for raw materials, such as food products, cotton, petroleum, and tobacco. For our manufactured products the markets of the world are perpetually closed against us. We tax food, of which we are the great exporters; we tax wool, which is the foundation of a vast industry; we tax bituminous coal, iron ore andiscrap iron, which lie at the base of the great iron and steel industry; we tax copper ores, alcohol, and oils, and numerous chemicals, without which many branches of industry cannot exist. Having thus created an artificial system, we find it impossible to compete with Great Britain and France and Germany, whose industry stand upon the firm and national busis of free raw materials. This defect in our revenue system could be remedied by a joint resolution in one week, and the Committee on Ways and Means could then take as much time as might be needed to consider and adjust the infinite detail involved in the reconstruction of a tariff covering 2,500 articles. Unless a remedy be speedily applied, the industry of this country will be surfeited by the excess of products for which it can find no market. If good harvests should be secured abroad, we shall have a great surplus of food upon our hands, and the price will fall. Wages will go down with the fall in price. The reduction of wages will be respected by strikes and lookouts. The conflicts between capital and lookouts. The conflicts between capital and labor will be arrested. Railroad transportation will fall off, new railroads will case to be constructed. Our shops will lack work; there will be a dearth of employment all over the evancy, and want we shall establish a lower rate of wages, and the product Bartolo, San Esteban, and Rio Hondo were passed, and San Bartolito, ten miles from Mexico, the end of the track, was reached. The ascent had been gradual until the railroad was at an elevation of 1,200 feet above the capital. Herehorses were furnished by the company, and the party inspected the grading of the road to a few miles beyond San Francisquito, a distance from the city of nearly thirty miles, lack of time only prevented a further inspection, for the road was graded for a long distance beyond and nearly to Paztenaro.

The National road, between this city and San Bartolito, if it were not for two or three temporary bridges, could be opened for public travel at once. Only by going over the line can you comprehend the engineering difficulties. The natural obstacles are as great as can be found in the whole republic. On the first ten miles of the road twenty-six bridges have been built. The grading of the track is far advanced, but the work is directed at present more to the masonry, to anticipate the rainy season.

The distance from the city of Mexico to

Tacuba, six miles beyond. The towns of San

Bartolo, San Esteban, and Rio Hondo were

season.

The distance from the city of Mexico to Toliuca is about thirty miles. The contractors say that the road will be completed to that point by the middle of April, and within three months after that it will reach Pattenare. The company has over 6,000 laborers employed.

Work on the proposed roads to the north is progressing favorably. Over twenty miles is graded on the Maravatto division, and nearly thirty miles between Maravatto and Acambaro. On the Zacatecas division twelve or fifteen miles is tracked and excellent about feet. on the Zacateens division twelve or fifteen miles is tracked and graded, and about forty miles of the Marchia division was graded. Over fifteen miles of the Marchia division was graded. Over fifteen miles of the Colima division is graded, and rails are down on about twenty miles of the Laredo division. About four miles of the Sinaton and Darango road has been approved. A new telegraph line line been opened between the towns of Zacoaleo and Zapotian Ualisco) and Colima, capital of the State bearing the same name. This line will soon be in operation as far as Munzanilla.

Miguel Cirilia, Governor of Chiapas, promilgates the following important information:

The fivelith Legislature of the free and sovereign state of Chiapas decrees as follows.

Since of Chinara decrease as follows:

Ashala I. With the purpose of protecting the development of indicary, a excepted, for a term of thirty years, from all mans betted or to be levied, throughout he state, and even from municipal taxes, all capital invested in manufactories of rotton, then, and woollen stuffs, true and handware, apper, class, said whites.

2. An interval manufactories which may be established within the State. Bricks and tiles, steam sawmills, and steam power in all fall off, respectively. The same exception is herein consider for the term of officers were in all fall forces are pleterform. ceded for the term years, lead those who, is conformity with the ways, may work minus of all descriptions, as all duly, within the boundaries of the State, within the exceptions stove specified, only a within the years from the promulgation of may have established the first one of the man-described in anticles I and 2, or who may have the committing of claims referred to in the ther compliants required for the enjoyment of the tious as the present law shall be determined by the stions that the Executive shall publish. The Ex-cessful cause the present law to be printed, pub-land errolland.

Two new contracts have been made by the Department of Public Works for the construc-Department of Fublic Works for the construc-tion of railroads. The first empowers Schor Arteaga to build a railroad, to start from Irolo, via Puebla Chietia, or Matameros, to connect with the Moroles or Acapulco trunk lines. The second compower's Schor Andrade to build a railroad line to start from Puetto Isabel (Lowseems for its berminus the most nt place to connect with any of the railroads running to San Francisco. The company engage them-sives to establish a steamenty engage them-inuted is about to Libertal Gunymus and Thur-on Island. They also agree to build a wharf t Puerto Isabel.

an essent. The commany engage them a stabilish a stearmship line to ply from Isabel to Libertail Guaymas and Thurand. They also agree to build a wharf to Isabel. They also agree to build a wharf to Isabel. They also agree to build a wharf to Isabel to Libertail Guaymas and Thurand Isabel to Libertail Guaymas and Thurand Isabel to Libertail Guaymas and Thurand Isabel to Libertail Guaymas and Isabel to Libertail

ather, the late Cel Thomas William Ward of able sect your Exerliction a courof least of a long your alterior, or least on the man and asking a last of the man and asking a last of the man and a last of the man and a last of the man and the last of th

The Sixpenny Savings Bank.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SET. This bank snow payout the localization between the hours of to end 3. A large number of the sectors have not verse-red their first division. One cause of this is the manper in which the receiver ours out the money, New York, Mary 1982 A Section Development of Santage of A Section Control of the Control of the

No Desire for Puzilistic Honors.

To THE EDITOR OF THE RES. Sec. In relation the challenge result to James J. Noon in Tax sox of arch 20, to five our man in the Cuped States, rough With taken work Murch (2)

Our Representative at the British Court. To this Entropy of This Sin-Soy It was self-more feeled and admiration that I read the sti and its I to the stign of the I to the stign of the I to the stign of the I to the

An Indigunnt Cittzen. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: By what sutherity of any counties drivers of ash carts deflant) warry away the burrels or other receptables after remove

ig the contents. If the condition of our streets be un formulately at their disposition, the entire rights of city seas should not be consigned to their size.

New York, March 21.

Suilivan's Offer to Fight. To the Editor of The Sun-Son On reading

Confidential Clerks in Chicago.

dential clerk for a P Doublit, Board of Trade broker.

Pact whose summy span of fruital years.
Datatrethies out harms you within our ears series along the manner of the sight same as the sight of the first same is April 8 (great), some profits April 8 (great), some profits April 8 (great). If this lead the fair it because, five his five from a a car near wearing a five his five from the care down fills to be a a Time hath passed, From Whitey rigors to a springtime sky. Are there tents left to give thee at the last. Fort of shirits crushed and hearts down case Level of worn women, who, when work and Weep o er tily | age in twilighte (adding dast) O tender tened and tender-hearted one. We give therefor the second new begin? Lay the white heart within the arms of Spring—Thy seng had all her shower and her said. Nay, let not us such sofronful tribute bring. Now that thy lark like soul bath taken wing. A grateful memory fills and inner college. The silence when a bird bath ceased to sing.

SUNBEAMS.

-The centenary of the death of Metasta-Speaking on the Dangers of our Present sto, the Italian poet, is to be celebrated in WASHINGTON, March 30 .- The debate on

April 12 -A new and uniform edition of the novels and miscellaneous writings of Mr. W. D. Howells is

the Tariff Commission bill was continued in the House to-day. Mr. Dunnell of Minnesota, being printed in Edinburgh a member of the Ways and Means Committee, -The London Economist says that it is strongly attacked the bill, and said that his

long since an Indian budget has been so satisfactory as that just submitted to the Council at Calcutta. It is contended that Mr. Grévy's dislike o inflicting capital punishment is increasing crime in

France. In January there were fifty three murders, and they are being kept up at a brisk rate. -Figure says that there is in Paris a writer who does the descriptive part of novels for novelists whose genius does not lie in that line of writing. From

him they purchase, cash down, every kind of description of Paris scenery. -Count Leo Tolstoy, who is at present residing at Moscow, is at work on a commentary upon the New Testament. Unfortunately, the censorship does not

look favorably on productions of this kind, and the work will not be printed in Russia. -The exploit of a Grand Rapids dog was to run up one airle of a church during services, upset the contribution box, run down the other gisle, go up stairs into the gallery, look over the railing, fall over with a

ways and Means to report within thrival and the carrier date if it be practicable, a bill based upon the following instructions:

First—That all raw materials, meaning thereby all materials which have not been subjected to any process of manufacture, and all waste products, meaning thereby all waste materials which are not products, meaning thereby all waste materials which are not produced, in this country, and accord for use in manufactures, shall be placed upon the free list.

Secondly—That so far as possible specific duties shall be attentioned for advalorem duties, and that in determining such specific duties the average dutiable value of imports during the last three years shall be taken us the standard of value, upon which no higher rate of duty shall be imposed than shall be necessary to compensate for the difference in the cost of labor at home and abroad expended in the production of such troducts, after making dur allowance for the expenses of transportation, and that the rate of duty shall not in any case, except on luxuries, exceed 50 per cent. of such average dutiable value.

Mr. Howlit said that it was dangerous to deyelp into the congregation below, and then get kicked out.

- Many years ago the corporation of Edinburgh gave to their then Lord Provest a piece of land forming part of the waste called the borough moor, and hen of little value. His descendant, Sir George Warren der, realizes from it an income of nearly \$560,000 a year -Germans and English swear by God, the Latin races by the Virgin, Danes by the devil. For the swede one devil is not enough. "A thousand devils take me," is his usual oath or, if the emergency demand,

ten thousand. In moments of great excitement he rises to the occasion and swears, "Ten thousand tons of -At the Court balls at Arolsen, capital of the principality of Waldeck, the men and women when not dancing, keep on different sides of the room. Suppor is served at 10g and the ball concludes at 12. If such hours were kept here many men whose company

s desired would go to balls, who now cannot go unless they burn the candle at both ends. The Union Universelle de l'Art Oulingire. which has branches at all capitals and publishes a pa-per, is going to memorialize the German Government to found a school of cookery, and the Berlin cooks support the movement. The Emperor's tastes for the French cultine are pronounced, and his French chif has been re-tained, notwithstanding his vehement anti-German out

bursts sometimes cause a row in the household. -Mr. Henry Morley, whose very indifferent sketch of English literature during the Victorian era forms the two-thousandth volume of Baron Tanchnitz's nglish series of publications, now proposes a magnum opes filling ten or twelve substantial volumes, which wil form a revised version of what was published fifteen years ago as "English Writers," and a careful comple-tion of that work with as much detail as possible.

-A prominent New York picture dealer ow in Paris, writes home: "The Paris picture market now in Paris, writes nome:

is at present completely stripped of works of the highest
order. I have been here ten days, and I have not seen a single painting by Diaz Corot, Troyon, Daubigny, Mü-let, or Rousseau equal to those which I have purchased during the last few years. I am told on good anthority that possessors of choice pictures will not sell them a

-Lady Wilde (Speranza), the patriotic other of Oscar Wilde, writes "No Irishman returns om America loyal to menarchy. On the contrary, he laughs to scorn the old bends of service feudalism, with all its superstitions of class worship, and his opinions soon gain many followers. The American flag holds the place of honor at all popular demonstrations in Ireland and is siways greeted with enthusiastic cheers, while the flag of England is nowhere seen."

-The Eastern Railway Company of Franca has just made a new essay in the application of electricity. A train equipped with the most recent and im proved electrical apparatus proceeded from Paris to Gretz. The carriages were connected by electric communications, the brakes acted by electricity, and all the compartments of the thirteen carriages compositrain were lighted by electric lamps.

-In a recent lecture before the "Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society," Prof. Kerr said that human beings who work in bad atmosphere often live as approximate direct the planning to reply to the new matter. Judge Lawrence holds that the new matter upon which the defendant relies is not a defence by way of avoidance, timenated as the increasing confession or admission to the defendant acts of the complaint is not made. The defendant has the defendant as sper was 10 before he resigned, that Mr. O'German sper was 10 before he resigned, that Mr. O'German and the surpred of the discretion of the Court, and the opinion of the Court is that the opinion of the Court is that the application of the court for the discretion of the court, and the opinion of the Court is that the public interest will be best served by bringing the cause to trial without delay at the April term of court for which it is noticed, especially as no possible harm to the defendant can come from a denial of the motion. long as those under healthier conditions, but at a very low ebb of vitality. When a ventilator was put into a ertain vilely ventilated workroom the girls became ively instead of remaining dull and, like Oliver, "asked for more. Their appetites had so increased that they could do more work but cought thee on their wages.

New York restaurants would be greatly

improved by adopting the sensible Parisian plan of the pensing with carpets. Not only do these latter account late dust, and become begrimed by its mixture with the drippings from dishes, but they double the labor of waiters, inasmuch as the perjecual trainp over carpets is dreadfully trying to the feet. One or two first class restaurants have of late adopted the bare-floor evatum, and apparently to the satisfaction of customers. As to Those having charge of arrangements for

the mass meeting in the Cooper Institute next Monday its superiority in summer all would be agreed night to protest against the imprisonment of Americans —Chief Justice Morris of the Iris -Chief Justice Merris of the Irish bench in Great Britain have received many sympathetic letters from men conspicuous in public afe. Among them is the following from the Hon, David Davis. and Father Really a Well-known Dubin few engineers and nel equit, direct territor . As the varriage direct tended, "I three me ould sine afther it." pity it wasn't your foreste. Judge "said the priest, and sity. The famous, or infamous, Judge keeps, who was nominally of the Roman persuasion said to Father Heaty's hearing. "If this goes on I'll bave to charge my religion-1'll have to become a Protestant ! change at all, Judge," said Father Heaty, "would nobe better for youth become a Catholic at once?"

-The King of Hurman has still an insula-ble thirst for thest, his latest victim being the set of size of the princer who was deported to Chinnar for the land in the rebellion of 1800. Theeban's serious libeas in Defor a successor in the event of the hour esteady their choice fell on the senior prince in ferred to that make timately for their are machining, the highly covering proceeded for their to areal, his variousline on the Prince. A vilvet seek and the waters of each meaning closed the care to the assume moreon to the testal lowers, three in number, were summarily despite to the

-Sir Sichney Waterlow, where the cubic announces as having married Miss Hamilton of a necessissen at the collect in Paris, is an information and has served as food Married at the close conder this accretion nive an imperative collegation, without which the United States would describe the work Very respectfully one position before the would Very respectfully of the trush - - v. He was Sheriff or Middle ex and I. and in treated. He was appointed from making the trush - - v. He was Sheriff or Middle ex and I. and in treated. He was appointed from making the trush - - v. He was Sheriff or Middle ex and I. and in treated. He was appointed from making the trush of the by a misunderstanding between the President and Mrs. Garfield on the one sets and Dr. Buxter and myself on the other, and I can see also that the misunderstanding

represents Graves and He is 50 cours old -The birthplace of William Wilberforce, was brought about purposely and solely by the Rice of the market along through the solely described a long through the solely described the President and Mrs. Garnell that it was the wish of the Brandent and Mrs. Garnell that he should continue to the President and Mrs. Garnell that he should continue to the charge of the case. He, on the other hand, gave the creation of the case. The continue of the case of the ca the President and Mrs. Garnest this he should continue in charge of the case. He, on the other hand, gave the President and Mrs. Garnest of the help was the desire of Dr. Baxter are myself that he should continued in charge and the centrary was not known for months afterward. The manner in which fir these forms of the property works are a months afterward. The manner in which fir these forms of the property works are a months afterward. The manner in which fir these for months afterward. The manner in which for 10 as managed this part of the business was quiest mained if he capped the with mix through pages. He therefore Singe that this, however for Baxter, the Cartiello, and myself conspared notes and more or he district, and myself conspared notes and more or he district, and myself conspared notes and more or he district, and myself conspared notes and more or he district, and myself constants of the family to substantes. I consider it to be not more than in duty to make a plain statement in written setting form all the foregoing points, then may have a started endorse them as knowing them to be true as far as sine was personally conserved.

At a dimner given in Lendon in 1877, to

-At a dimper given in Lendon in 1877, to Ching Justice whom of the March Court Sir A Photology Martin, the blocks for of France to land to the July that the Querin meeting or collect at Windsorrastle I wished to thoroughly converged to the scales of the first who do not provide the best scales of the scales of

Cricago, March 30.-Archie Leavers, confi. at the Hanton Committee and any Owner of a contract of the oral WESTUR MERSENBERGEO LO had suffered injury and sees a strategy to be a case being opened the color to Visit in a series of the control of the series of the seri

suthenly reap altered that he is the or the same ast, at our recommendation with a new Ken foot and a comment repair Thanker to the second of limitative realities as a fine of large in the second of la been conveyed through the opening alleries Proof

breakare of her arm.